

Position Paper

Hangzhou, June 2014

Committee: UNSC (Security Council)

Topic: Responsibility to Protect

Country: France

Delegates: Tim Frantzen and Martin Dumetz

The Central African Republic is among the least-developed nations worldwide and has been ridden with internal struggles ever since it became independent from France in 1960, although the country strongly remains under the economic and political influence of France. A third civil war since 2004 started in April 2013, when the government of President Michel Djotodia officially took over owing to the support of the Séléka (Muslim Rebels minority) fighting mainly against the Anti Balaka, a Christian militia supporting the former President François Bozizé. This conflict is therefore both a religious and an ethnic conflict threatening the stability of the whole region as sexual violence and massacres were committed from both sides, killing thousands of people and leading the country at the brink of genocide.

To protect the human rights and prevent possible genocide, France considers necessary a resolution by the UNSC such as the resolution 2127. In an emergency, this resolution would authorize the MISCA, a military force gathering several African countries, to be deployed to the country, and France to lead operations with additional troops. Indeed, France has historically operational military forces in the region as a former colonial power and to maintain France's interests; therefore, France argues the second pillar of the R2P principle is needed which means the responsibility to react with military actions to prevent mass atrocity crimes from both sides.

Disarmament, arms embargo, humanitarian support, and training of Central African peacekeeper troops are believed by France to be the first key points for a resolution of the conflict. However, in the long-term, deeper solutions have to be found against poverty, weakness of the state and borders, corruption, and ethnic conflicts – which are the main sources of the conflict – through a better access to education, a strong army supporting a stable government representing the whole nation, and economic support from the international community.

France strongly believes that the international community in its entirety has the obligation to act in order to reinstate peace and ensure stability and security for the future. With its location in the heart of Africa and in the proximity of further countries with potential for unrest, the situation of the Central African Republic requires attention and sensitivity. It may be the key to restore this region of the world with reconciliation and it is the gateway to prevent a continuous spill-over of conflicts into neighboring countries.

The use of military action under the R2P is therefore a particular key point to discuss the criteria to determine whether the Security Council should authorize military intervention. Currently six criteria according to the International Commission for Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) report in 2001 are used for initializing military intervention: just cause, right intention, final resort, legitimate authority, proportional means, and reasonable prospect.

France believes that in the case of CAR, military means (proportional means criterion), which are supposed to engage, do not meet the reality of the ground as countries in the world have no interests to intervene in CAR, an explosive, bloody, and poverty-stricken country and, therefore, have no willingness to engage military troops for excessive costs. In addition, African troops (MISCA) do not possess the financial and logistic capacity to stop such a conflict and UN peacekeeping soldiers need time to intervene.

As a matter of fact, France's position is to clarify the R2P's three pillars in order to use action for prevention, which means the possibility to use coercive measures or military actions if necessary by the international community to prevent mass atrocity crimes instead of using it as a last action only to react. Thus, pacifist prevention (or military actions if necessary) before mass crimes are committed should be a responsibility fully and clearly included in the R2P.

POSITION PAPER

(Hangzhou, 2014)

Committee: The United Nations Security Council

Topic: Responsibility to Protect

Country: Russia

Delegates: Alima ARBUDU; Kevin TELLIER

Continued existence of ethnic and religious tensions in the Sub-Saharan Africa region, notably in Central African Republic, is an ongoing issue that the United Nations, Russian Federation, and International Community has been keen to address and monitor for several decades. Speaking from the context of the Central African Republic, in order to take steps to reduce tensions between the government of the CAR and Séléka, France has proposed the ‘right to protect resolution’ is adding to the debate over state sovereignty and the rights of citizens.

Russia consistently advocates reducing the role of the use of force in international relations while enhancing strategic and regional stability. Based on UN Resolutions 2134, 2121, 2127 and 2149, Russia continues to welcome increased engagement on behalf of the European Union in mitigating ethnic and religious tensions in CAR. Russia stands by its calls for religious leaders and military stakeholders to take on responsibility for the stability of CAR and the welfare of its people in the absolute.

As a member of the UN Security Council and one of the world’s preeminent global powers, the Russian Federation’s primary interest lies in maintaining peace and global stability in the world. However, despite the noble and altruistic intentions rooted in the principle of ‘responsibility to protect’, it is the position of the Russian Federation that adoption of a number of key components of France’s proposed draft resolution, notably the creation of a ‘coalition of the willing’, are not aligned with Russia’s current and past positions on resolutions directed towards mitigating tensions in Sub-Saharan Africa and elsewhere.

While Russia believes in the primacy of state sovereignty as a fundamental principle of state interaction, the Russia Federation is certainly willing to leverage its position as global leader to use appropriate means to reduce ethnic tensions in the Central African Republic, as long as those means are consistent with the historical precedents set within our long history as member of the UN Security Council.

Position Paper

Hangzhou, June 2014

Committee: The United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Topic: "Responsibility to Protect"

Country: China

Delegates: Jiang Yu, Armin Scheffczyk

Recent developments in the Central African Republic and the region are alarming and China is determined to assist in the resolution of this crisis. Doing so however, will have to comply with the principle of sovereignty, a principle necessary for international justice, world peace and human progress. Any disregard from the principle of sovereignty could potentially be abused as a tool for imperialist intervention. China endorses the R2P to prevent mass atrocities and enhancing the UN's ability to assist through peaceful means like diplomatic, economic, humanitarian support.

This derives from the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence pursued by China since 1954. Thus, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, as well as the peaceful coexistence among nations must be inviolable guiding principles in any foreign policy action. Following from this, any unilateral action ("coalition of the willing") should be rejected in order to preserve the authority of the UN and to avoid further confrontation as well as misuse of the R2P principle. As a reliable partner and supporter of the international community, China will take an active stance in order to restore peace and stability in the region. A situation that will be achieved in accordance with multilateral agreements, financial assistance and the consent of the national government in the Central African Republic.

Regarding the current situation it should be remembered that the Central African Republic was not able to recover from its imperial occupation until 1993 and that even General Francois Bozize's government cannot be said to have enjoyed wide political consensus in its legitimacy. This led to the flawed situation in which the country was separated in a North-South divide that was marked not only by religious separations but also by income and wealth distortions in favour of the South. Therefore it could be said that the root of the current conflict stems from the inability of the Bangui-led government to transform and integrate the southern part of the country, which in addition to that is populated by the Muslim minority.

Taking this perspective also demands the international community to reframe its thinking about the conflict as an ethnic-religious one. It is rather a

consequence and reinforcement of underlying political and economic shortcomings of the past that led to the religious tensions and killings that can be seen today. The peacekeeping mission by the African Union unfortunately reinforced this trend by employing former supporters of the Seleka movement, namely soldiers from Sudan and Chad. It is therefore necessary to correct and adjust former mistakes and put any multilateral interference by the international community under neutral position.

As a biggest developing country pursuing independent foreign policy of peace, China is aware of the significance of South-South partnership and therefore understands that peace and stability have to go hand in hand with development assistance and prosperity.

In this regard, China demands the establishment of a multilateral peace group led by the African Union to mediate among the conflict parties in accordance of the consent by the domestic government. Additionally, international economic and financial organizations should help to further analyse the economic situation in order to stabilize the political environment. Any unilateral action that disrespects the guiding principle of sovereignty should be rejected. The proposal to build a “coalition of the willing” will be rejected.

China hopes that in this way stability and peace will be able to return to the Central African Republic and to the region. China is committed and ready to grant development assistance on demand and without conditions that could further interfere in internal affairs.

Position Paper
KAS Model United Nations 2014 Hangzhou

Committee: United Nations Security Council

Topic: Responsibility to Protect – A new challenge for the International Community

Country: United States of America

Delegates: Elias Zelger; Thomas Jiang

The United States of America are deeply worried about the quickly deteriorating situation in the Central African Republic (CAR). Since the outbreak of hostilities between the Christian majority and the Moslem minority (about 15 %) in 2012, more than 600 people have been killed and 558,500 internally displaced. One yet unpublished U.N. report says "ample evidence" exists that both sides in the conflict have committed war crimes and crimes against humanity and that the risk of genocide and ethnic cleansing is increasing. Samantha Power, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations warned for "the devastating, heartbreaking, systematic targeting now of the Muslim population" and the "retaliatory attacks against Christians." It is before this background that the US believes the international community should finally act on the in 2005 endorsed principle of Responsibility to Protect (R2P).

The conflict started in December 2012 when the Moslem militia Séléka began its armed resistance against the government of the Christian president Bozizé, whose government was overthrown in March 2013. Séléka leader Djotodia resigned in January 2014 and was replaced by Catherine Samba-Panza who is entrusted with the task of holding fair and free elections in 2015. The war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by the Séléka rebels caused the Christian majority to form self-defence militias, the so-called anti-balaka, which on its turn committed crimes against humanity and war crimes. The Chad played a special role from the beginning of the conflict. According to an UN report, there "exists enough evidence on the ground that the government of Chad is providing the Muslim part of the conflict weapons and other support." The U.S. is deeply worried about security and stability in the region as unrest and violence might spill over to neighbouring countries. Secretary of State John Kerry stated that the U.S. government may impose targeted sanctions against past and present political leaders who "pursue their own selfish ends by abetting or encouraging the violence." This may include political leaders of Chad.

The United States of America call for a number of measure to be taken under the umbrella of R2P in order to prevent the four mass atrocities in the short run and to restore peace, security and prosperity to the CAR in the long run. First, both parties of the conflict need to respect the Libreville Agreement signed in January 2013 by Bozizé and Dojotodia. The agreement implies power-sharing between both parties and was mediated with the help of Chad and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). Second, the by the Security Council adopted resolution 2149 from April 10th 2014 authorizing an initial deployment of up to 10,000 military and 1,800 police personnel to the CAR needs to

be supported fully by the international community. The U.S. government has already made \$100 million available in order to lift and equip those troops. In the words of Samantha Power “the U.S. is doing more than its fair share for international peace and security and it's up to other countries to commit troops to the Central African Republic peacekeeping effort.” Special attention has to be given to the crucial point that the transfer of authority from the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA) to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)¹ evolves smoothly and that the two missions work closely together.

Third, the U.S. clearly recognizes that focusing solely on the ethno-religious dimension of this multilayered conflict would be a grave error, for it can by no means guarantee long-term peace and stability. The social, civil, political and above all else economic facets of the crisis in the CAR have to be taken into account too. Therefore, the U.S. proposes that the donor states to the Central African Republic increase their financial support to the CAR's effort to restart its economy by rebuilding crucial state and economic institutions. This should happen in collaboration with regional and international financial and economic organizations and institutions such as the World Bank, the Bank of Africa and the ECCAS.

Forth, in light of the 2015 elections the UN should deploy an election assessment committee to the CAR in order to support and monitor free and fair elections.

Lastly, the U.S. would like to communicate that it does not rule out military intervention *a priori*. However, a coercive intervention of this kind is only the last resort and has only to be contemplated in case of a serious worsening of the situation to the point of full-fledged genocide.

¹ The one authorized by Resolution 2149.

Position Paper

Hangzhou, June 2014

Commission: United Nations Security Council: Permanent and non-permanent Members

Topic: “Responsibility to Protect – a New Challenge for the International Community”

Country: United Kingdom

Delegates: Katja Pozderec, Richard Dodd

With the escalation of the ethno-religious conflicts in the Central African Republic (CAR), the increasingly violent crimes against the innocent civil population, already bordering on mass ethnic cleansing and genocide, and the inability of the CAR interim government to uphold the ‘Responsibility to Protect’ (P2P) its own population, the call for a timely and effective collective action of the international community in close cooperation with CAR has become of vital importance, particularly in the light of the failures represented through the examples of Rwanda and Srebrenica.

The United Kingdom strongly and fully supports the implementation of the P2P and believes that all Member States of the United Nations should incorporate this principle as a fundament for their actions to help resolve the burning issues in CAR. As one of the co-sponsors of the Resolution 2149 and the fifth largest contributor to the UN’s peacekeeping budget, the United Kingdom is actively involved in international efforts to resolve the conflict. The importance placed by the United Kingdom in R2P is noticeable as CAR addressed the United Kingdom personally to intervene and it is the third largest humanitarian sponsors to the CAR with a total of 23million pounds dedicated over 2013/2014. That being said, while having supported the UNSC Resolution 2149, the United Kingdom is aware of the shortcomings in this approach and is therefore firmly committed to become an even stronger player in the international community’s efforts to resolve the situation and to contribute more value-added input to the international response in CAR.

The United Kingdom urges that more emphasis should be placed on a number of shortcomings in the current R2P norm. First and foremost, there should be an increased focus on effective preventive measures and state capacity building, whereby the United Kingdom leading by example believes that this principally must be done by the states themselves

through improved governance, the rule of law, inclusive and equal societies, as well as an effective judicial and security system. By tackling hate crimes early on, further escalation and spill-over effects can be avoided. As conflict affects uniquely and disproportionately women and children as well, further preventive efforts should be placed in tackling sexual violence. Furthermore, accountability for the most serious crimes should and needs to be ensured as it is the heart of the R2P to protect civilians, while the role of the International Criminal Court needs to be further expanded. Continuously, strong condemnation needs to be placed not only on the recruitment of child soldiers into conflict but on all acts of cruelty and violence against civilians fuelled by ethnicity and religion. Also, humanitarian access must be expanded in fragile and conflict-affected states, while a constructive multi-dimensional approach of close cooperation is critical in resolving the existing political and structural issues in CAR, as well as in ensuring the rights and needs of all vulnerable civilians. Military intervention, however, should be seen as a necessary last resort.

Position Paper

Committee: The United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Topic: Responsibility to Protect: A New Challenge for the International Community

Country: India

Delegates: Bhoj Raj Poudel & Li Longwei

As the democratic politics progress, it is reached a consensus that sovereignty should no longer merely protect states from foreign interference. They should also undertake the due obligations of guaranteeing the welfare of the public. 'The Responsibility to Protect' (R2P) as an emerging norm appeared under the environment of safeguarding world peace and avoiding armed conflict. Formulated in the *Secretary-General's 2009 Report (A/63/677) on Implementing the Responsibility to Protect*, the thrill basis of R2P were interpreted as that the sovereignty is responsible for protecting the public from genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing. However, because of the conflict between Séléka rebel alliance and government of Central African Republic (CAR), CAR was in danger of genocide and the interference seems necessary. India as the original members of the United Nations highly approvals the spirit of R2P and is to opposed any type of crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing. India is willing to contribute to peace and stability of CAR.

International community and the United Nations paid high attention on R2P during the past several years. The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) was formed in 2000 based on the goal of dealing with emergencies that are against humanity like crimes caused a large scale of life loss. ICISS issued a report named *Responsibility to Protect – Engaging Civil Society*, which normed the principal of R2P at the first time. In December 2004, the UN report 'A More Secure World, Our Shared Responsibility' fully interpreted the principals of R2P. This report used 101 recommendations to implement the R2P to meet the world's security challenges collectively and comprehensively. (ICRtoP) Furthermore, United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon published his fifth report on R2P since 2009. This report provides some strategies for R2P like designating an atrocities prevention, establishing earing warning mechanism or R2P focal point, to prevent atrocities.

India believes the international community has taken the right initiative by invoking the R2P in prevention of genocide in CAR. However, it wants to bring to the attention of the Commission that there exist some critical issues that need to be addressed. Firstly, there should be a defined framework of roles and responsibilities for all the stakeholders since there are many of them with different interests. Since the situation is so complicated, the mandates should be very clear in terms of handling it. The African Union and UN Security Council should rethink about the peacekeeping mission since there are indications that the peacekeepers have been found to be have partisan roles in the field. It is very important that the international community tries to build

a peacekeeping mission without any political interests. There should not be a peacekeeping mission that fuels the conflict.

Third, the conflict has mainly two dimensions, one is among the political actors and the second is among the mass people. India believes that the international community has to make a careful assessment of the dimensions of the conflict in order to avoid the aftermath of the crisis in the field.

India appreciates the initiation taken by France and wants to work in terms of intervention and build institutions and make sure that the long term development of the country's economy will help to end the conflict. This will help in the future to build CAR a peaceful country.

But, India has always remained critical about the R2P since it has been used by countries for their strategic interests to protect. India would not be happy to implementing R2P in CAR if there seems any kind of self-interest serving for any countries or parties that are involved while intervening.

R2P has been carried out for 10 years since it was put forward in 2004, there are still many work needs to do and India is always willing to contribute to the development of R2P and insist on safeguard the right of humanity. The ethnic and religious tensions in Central African Republic indicated the incomplete of R2P. Ethnic and religion conflict are the root of crimes. India strongly believes in international community cooperating with the government of CAR to deal with the emergency in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. Military assistance is necessary if there is a potential of genocide. Nevertheless, India is always against any kind of conflicts that causes the loss of human lives.

**Position Paper
June 2014**

Committee:

Topic: Responsibility to Protect

Country: Indonesia

Delegates: N.N.

By the end of WW2 the ethnic and religious conflict become more prominent question in front of international community. The conflict has transformed from inter-state into intra-state in this regard ethnic and religious conflict became major problem for the instability of the states. The atrocities in Rwanda and Srebrenica brought about the realization of failure of international community to respond those kinds of atrocities and genocides so the idea of "Responsibility to Protect", which is namely the responsibility of states to protect their population from genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing; the responsibility of international community to assist states in fulfilling their obligations; the commitment to take timely and decisive action, was born out following those failures. By the end of Suharto regimes and the reformation period allowed to establish radical organizations, which sparked ethnic and religious violence. On the contrary of that, the beginning of the democratization process led Indonesia to strengthen the commitment for the Responsibility to Protect. Through democratization and development of human rights in Indonesia enable civil societies to become more effective. Only a short of time, Indonesia has become one of the countries to promote and implement this Responsibility to Protect.

In 2004, Indonesia is the country that proposed to establish ASEAN peacekeeping forces which was welcomed by UN whereas it was refused by the member states. Following that the idea of possibility of implementing intervention if there is serious human rights violation in the light of fulfilling the functions of AICHR to promote and protect human rights were refused by the member states. "This part about giving example how INDONESIA implemented responsibility to protect in their home"

Indonesia believes that the responsibility of international community to assist and to encourage States that must require the assistance of capacity building. In this regard, Indonesia believes that Member states has to meet the minimum criteria of good governance and application of rule of law, which will provide states better protection to their populations. Indonesia also believes that the responsibility of protect should be scrutinized by taking into consideration of sovereignty of all States. Indonesia believes that if there is a gross violation of human rights in the country, the question becomes no more domestic issues. When it comes to question of Central Africa, there is a lack of governance by the poverty in the country which causes severe human rights abuses, ethnic cleansing of Muslim civilians in the Western part of CAR (Central African Republic).

Indonesia believes that second pillar of responsibility of protect through assisting of capacity building has to apply in CAR. Due to the lack of governance in CAR, the country could not protect her population from genocide, crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing so the countries have to take appropriate actions to help central

government and protect civilian populations from ethnic cleansing. In this regard, Indonesia believes that international community has to assist CAR to promote and protect human rights, and assisting to CAR to consolidate peace and national reconciliation. In this connection, responsibility to protect is also about efforts to strengthen the capacity of Member States to meet the minimum criteria of good governance and application of the rule of law. This will in turn assist member states to provide better protection for their populations.

Committee: The United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Topic: Responsibility to Protect: A New Challenge for the International Community

Country: The Republic of Kenya

Delegates: Tesfalem Habte Yemane and Gao Chuanlong

With the changing dynamics of regional and international politics, a once sacrosanct, sovereign jurisdiction was challenged from different quarters, especially with the evolution of new humanitarian and human rights values during the tail-head of the 20th century. Moreover, with horrors of the 1994 Rwandan Genocide and the War in Yugoslavia in the 1990s, the history of Westphalian sovereignty became an enduring form of organized hypocrisy for it failed to protect the individual from the excesses of their own governments.

And there was an urgent diplomatic need from the part of the international community to devise a way whereby the individual would be protected from heinous acts of atrocities in their own states. Finally and after a series of roundtable consultations, this led to the emergence of the new nom of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) and Kenya expressed its full support of the concept when it was adopted in September 2005.

Indeed, the initial successful practice of the R2P was achieved in Kenya when former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan brokered a power-sharing mechanism in the wake of the 2007 post-election ethnic violence that threatened Kenya's democracy. This was followed by the establishment of the Commission of Inquiry into the Post-Election Violence where Kenya successfully (albeit with its limitations) managed to deal with its post-election trauma. Kenya has also enacted significant constitutional reforms and passed new laws to prohibit hate speech and regulate the means by which the social media can be manipulated as tools of ethnic incitement.

Now that the world is receiving some worrisome signals from the continuing crisis in Central African Republic with a regrettable possibility of genocide, the UNSC, more than any other time is expected to discharge its civilian protection mandate and come up with timely and decisive response before it is too late. With reference to this, Kenya commends the work and perseverance of African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA) in protecting civilians and stifling the escalation of the conflict into an all out ethno-religious genocidal violence. Kenya also acknowledges resolution 2149 (2014) of the UN Security Council that has authorized the establishment of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) that will assume the role of the MISCA in CAR.

Kenya believes the international community has taken the right initiative by invoking the Responsibility to Protect in prevention of genocide in CAR. However, the delegation of Kenya also wishes to bring to the attention of the Commission that there exist some critical issues that need to be addressed. Firstly, given the complicated nature and the number of stakeholders in the CAR, there is a potential of duplication of mandates and its attendant organizational procrastination which might compromise

the effectiveness of the mandates. To avoid such overlaps of mandates, there has to be a clearly defined framework of cooperation and coordination among the actors involved.

Secondly, the African Union and UN Security Council should reconsider drafting peacekeepers from neighboring countries as the preliminary findings of the United Nation Commission of Inquiry (COI) have indicated that military officers who took partisan stance during the political and sectarian violence have returned to CAR as peacekeepers. It is prudent that the international community tries to groom neutral and/or non-partisan peacekeepers with professional training about peacekeeping operations. Only by doing so, the crisis in CAR will not engulf the already conflict beset region the continent.

Thirdly, crucial in achieving a lasting peace and stability in CAR is making a distinction between the power-greed political struggle (proximate causes) between the political elites and the genuine concerns of the people who claim to have been economically marginalized (root causes) for decades. Kenya believes the international community has what it takes to make a clear assessment of the evolution of the crisis and avoid the recurrent syndrome of an 'aftermath' crisis.

Kenya appreciates that the African Union has begun taking some constructive initiatives in solving African problems as has been evidenced by re-structuring the continental organization and changing the old principle of 'non-interference' to 'non-indifference'. Kenya is also part to the 2000 Constitutive Act of the African Union according to which the African Union has the right in a member state in cases of grave circumstances such as war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity and is ready to expend its unreserved support to curb the crisis in CAR in an amicable manner.

Position Paper

Committee: United Nations Security Council

Topic: Responsibility to Protect (R2P) – CAR on the Brink of Genocide

Country: South Africa

Delegates: QIAO Xue, Kemogotsitse BOSIELO

The humanitarian crisis in the CAR has dramatically grown since December 2012. This intensifying crisis is mainly caused by the conflicts between the CAR government and the Séléka rebel coalition and then between the Muslim-dominant Séléka and the Christian-dominant anti-Balaka. As a result of the widespread atrocities, thousands of civilians are believed to have been killed and 2.5 million need humanitarian aid. By March 2014, over 290,000 have sought refuge in other countries and over 650,000 have been internally displaced. Warned by the UN, there is a high risk of genocide and an increased spill-over of violence from the neighbouring countries. South Africa remains deeply concerned about the humanitarian situation in the CAR, condemns all the attacks against civilians by armed groups, and urges the CAR transitional government and international groups to take all possible measures to ensure security in the country. Protection of civilians should be regarded as the most pressing concern of any peacekeeping operations in the CAR.

The CAR has experienced over five decades of instability and fighting. In the first three decades after its independence in 1960, the CAR was ruled by presidents or an emperor, who either were unelected or seized power. The first multi-party democratic election was held in 1993 and brought Ange-Félix Patassé to power. In 2005, General François Bozizé overthrew Ange-Félix Patassé and then won a democratic election. Although deposed in 2007, Bozizé still controlled the government from 2007 to 2011 and then won the election in 2011. The Bozizé government was plagued by serious corruption, underdevelopment, nepotism, and authoritarianism. These problems eventually led to the Central African Republic Bush War (2004~2007) and the Central African Republic Conflict (2012~2013), both of which were led by Séléka Coalition with the leader named Michel Djotodia. In 2013, Michel Djotodia took over the presidency and then officially disbanded Séléka. However, many rebels refused to disarm and are presently out of government control. The Muslim-dominant Séléka has been long accused of killing, rape, pillage, and burning and they are particularly merciless towards Christians and their churches. To make reprisals against Muslims, a Christian-dominant militias named anti-Balaka was formed. Currently, most violence in the CAR is from ex-Séléka's fighters and from the anti-Balaka. Under international and domestic pressures, Michel Djotodia and his prime minister resigned in January 2014 and Catherine Samba-Panza was then elected as the interim president. Although the UN, European Union (EU), African Union (AU), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), French and others have made great efforts to help restore peace and stability in the CAR, mass atrocity remains severe in the country.

Sovereignty is not just a right but also a responsibility to protect civilians from atrocity crimes. However, the CAR transitional government is unable to uphold its responsibility to protect and

needs urgent assistance. South Africa provides the following suggestions to restore peace and stability in the country.

- (1) The transitional government should publicly condemn all attacks on civilians. It is essential that perpetrators responsible for violence be brought into justice. International mediators and the CAR authorities should work together to ease tensions between communities.
- (2) UN, French, AU, and other peacekeeping forces must disarm all armed groups that threaten civilians. Vulnerable civilians, particularly those in the encampments of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and besieged areas, should be protected and provided with adequate humanitarian relief. Enhanced protection should also be provided during evacuation and relocation operations. All peacekeeping actions in the CAR should strictly abide by the charter of United Nations and by the UN formalized guidelines for Human Rights Due Diligence.
- (3) The transitional government and international groups should establish a national refugee status determination mechanism. Many IDPs have witnessed their home destroyed and livestock stolen, thus shelter, water, basic healthcare, education, and other resources for self-reliance should be provided to these IDPs.
- (4) Religious leaders in the CAR and other countries should work together to help promote peace and reconciliation in the CAR.

Committee: United Nations Security Council
Topic: Responsibility to Protect – A New Challenge for the International Community
Country: The Republic of Korea
Delegate: Luo Han, Fatih Resul Kilinc

The rising tensions in Central African Republic are erupted since the outbreak of fights, namely Central African Republic conflict, between the Government of the Central African Republic (CAR) and Séléka rebel coalition, from 10 December 2012. The cause of this incident is that the rebels accused François Bozizé, the President of CAR, of violating the terms of their earlier peace agreement, signed in 2007. Months of violence resulted in the closing state institutions, making millions of people on the brink of starvation, and it is likely to endanger a larger population. Until March 2014, more than 650,000 people became destitute and homeless; more than 232,000 people were in capital, Bangui. Many of the rebel groups were previously involved in the Central African Republic Bush War (from 2004 up to now). The UN has already warned that there was a high risk of genocide.

The rebellion in Central African Republic began after François Bozizé seized the nation's presidency 2003. Actual fighting began in 2004. It was a civil war in the Central African Republic between Union of Democratic Forces for Unity (UFDR) rebels and government forces, called The Central African Republic Bush War. It led that hundreds of civilians were killed, more than 10,000 houses burned and approximately 212,000 persons have fled their homes to live in desperate conditions, according to the Human Rights Watch (HRW).

South Korean government highly concerns the ethnic and religious problems, strongly condemned the seizing power of rebels and the following violence events and support for peaceful reunification.

South Korean insists on advocating the 'Responsibility to Protect' (R2P or R to P), that states must protect their populations from mass atrocity crimes – namely genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and ethnic cleansing. As the resolutions and statements on the Central African Republic (CAR), in particular resolution 2134 (2014), The South Korean government reaffirms its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of the CAR.

South Korean believes that CAR manifestly fails to protect its citizens from genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and ethnic cleansing and peaceful measures have failed, and the international community has the responsibility to intervene through coercive measures such as economic sanctions, military intervention. The most important task for international community to do now is to change the biased attitudes and establish a peaceful and stable relationship in Central African Republic. South Korean hopes that in this realm people can live in harmony in spirit of tolerance of cultural diversity, universal human rights, and liberty of religion.

Position Paper

Hangzhou, Jun. 2014

Committee: United Nations General Assembly Conference

Topic: “Responsibility to Protect –a New Challenge for the International Community”

Country: Chile

Delegates: Jonas LAUKEMPER and WEI Lele

Chile is deeply worried and shocked by the continued violence in the Central African Republic. According to Human Rights Watch, hundreds of civilians were killed, more than 10,000 houses burned, and approximately 212,000 persons fled their homes to live in desperate conditions deep in the bush in the northern parts of the Central African Republic (CAR). This is mainly resulting from the conflict between Seleka coalition and anti-Balakas. Both parties committed serious human rights violations, including extra-judicial killings, enforced disappearances, torture, and looting of private and public properties. Chile is highly concerned about the continuance of violence and the humanitarian conditions in the CAR and supports a holistic approach to restore law and order to guarantee humanitarian relief.

Since the CAR gained independence in 1960, she has been ridden by conflict and political instability. Political instability and violence have created a feeling of neglect and grievance among many populations. The failure of Bozize's government to implement a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration program of rebel fighters, as well as its failure to investigate rebel groups' and governmental crimes since 2005, and to supply development aid to the northeastern parts of the country, were the primary reasons for the formation of Seleka forces. The establishment of the anti-Balaka has to be seen as a reaction to the crimes committed in the Seleka forces campaign to overthrow Bozize. The presidency of Michel Djotodia and his attempt to dissolve the Seleka have not been able to calm the tensions.

Since September 2013 a series of reprisal attacks and revenge killings between the two fractions against Christian and Muslim populations have given the conflict a new dimension: The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has reported, that targeted violence against Muslims by anti-Balaka constitutes “massive ethno-religious cleansing”. Up to 80% of the Muslim population have been forced to leave the country, or have been killed. Over 360,760 civilians have sought refuge in neighboring countries and there are currently more than 567,635 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the CAR. Although the conflict is not only rooted in religious tensions but also in socioeconomic and political grievances, the freshly made religious division could further fuel the circle of violence. The newly added religious division bears a risk for military actions against Seleka forces, since a large number of Muslims are settled in the neighboring Chad. Moreover, increasing activities of Boko Haram in the region could hinder efforts to settle the conflict peacefully and lead to a destabilization of the entire region.

The destabilization of an entire region is a major problem which has to be tackled immediately by the international community, however problems within the country go much further since many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and humanitarian groups have limited their activities in the CAR due to the ongoing violence. NGOs are of great importance for ensuring basic livelihood and essential services for refugees and communities affected by the conflict.

Missing investments have led to widespread youth unemployment, which leaves young people vulnerable to recruitment and re-recruitment. Youth refugees therefore deserve our special attention.

Recognizing that development, peace and security, and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, Chile feels that the sooner such issues as social exclusion, discrimination, injustice, underdevelopment and food insecurity are being addressed, the sooner an end to the ongoing violence and human suffering can be achieved.

Therefore Chile insists, that the two parties must fully implement the commitments undertaken in the Libreville Agreements, signed on January 11, 2013 under the auspices of the Economic Community of Central African States, in order to enable the restoration of institutional legality in the CAR as soon as possible.

Secondly, Chile asks for Security Council Resolution 2149 of 10 April 2014 to be implemented as soon as possible. The Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) is of essential importance to the re-establishment of law and order in the CAR. Chile stresses the importance of MINUSCA for the protection of civilians, and recognizes that an intense cooperation with the International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA) is necessary to guarantee for its best use.

Thirdly, Chile hopes for donor states to take a more active approach in providing further monetary funds and technology. Accordingly, it is important that donors re-establish services in affected areas in order to restore basic livelihoods and essential services in the affected communities. To allow this the international community has to ensure the safety of NGO's operating in the CAR.

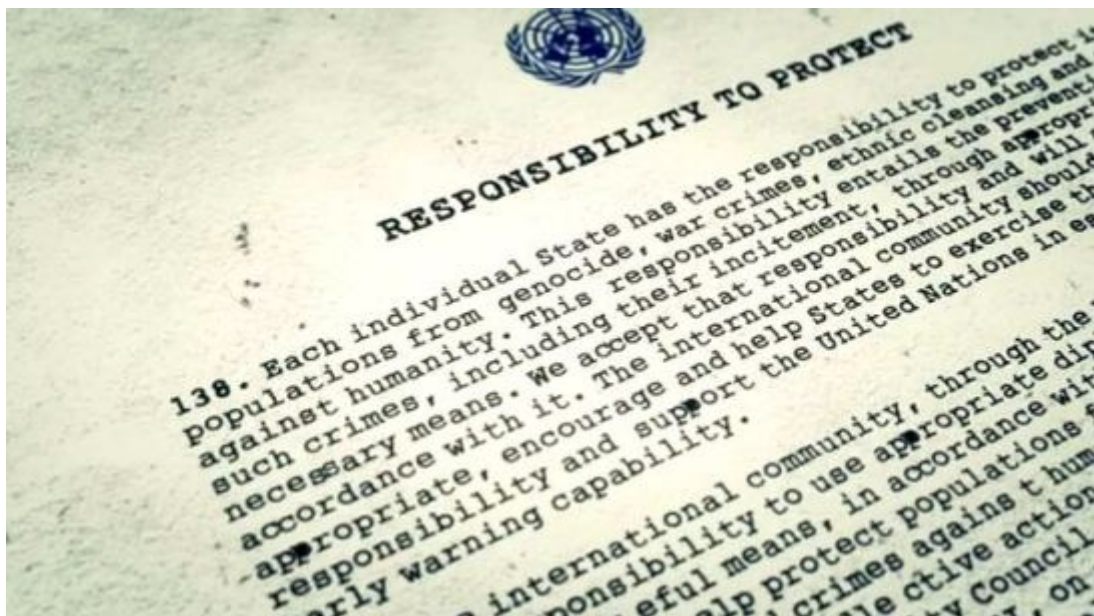
Fourthly, Chile recognizes that widespread youth unemployment is a further issue that deserves attention. Widespread unemployment among young people leaves them vulnerable to recruitment and re-recruitment. Youth refugees therefore deserve our special attention and support. Because of the limitations on the staff of the United Nations Regional Office in Central Africa (UNOCA), which has had to resort to financing outside the regular budget, Chile urges it to focus its initiatives in this area to partnerships with the Economic Community of Central African States, the African Development Bank, the World Bank, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the Peacebuilding Commission and other key regional and international stakeholders. It is also in the responsibility of these institutions to help restart the CARs economy.

Fifthly, Chile, given its own History, knows how important it is to have a process of democratic recovery, and to address the suffering of victims of human rights violations. In order to prevent ethnic or religiously motivated crimes, it is of critical importance to support the process of reconciliation in all possible ways and to reinforce the countries unity.

Chile hopes, that in this way, respecting the CAR's sovereignty, the international community can help the National Transition Council to re-establish law and order, and to fulfil its responsibility to protect. The international community must ensure the security of the CAR's population and prevent any further atrocities.



POSITION PAPER OF THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS



(New York Times Examiner, 2013)

RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT – A NEW CHALLENGE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

KONRAD ADENAUER STIFTUNG – MODEL UNITED NATIONS

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POSITION PAPER OF THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS

Country: The Kingdom of the Netherlands
Committee: United Nations Security Council (UNSC)
Delegates: Charlotte NESS & Maximilian RECH
Topic: Central African Republic on the brink of genocide

The responsibility to protect applies to four clearly defined types of mass atrocities. They include genocide, ethnic cleansing, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon stresses that it is not the concept that needs improvement “it’s scope is clear and its intent is noble.”

Instead, it is up to the members of the UNSC to use the concept to achieve ‘protection through prevention.’ The Dutch Foreign Minister Maxime Verhagen states that responsibility to protect is a historic obligation and it can act as “a vehicle for implementing the call ‘never again,’ which is heard after every genocide or other form of large-scale human rights violations.”

Gareth Evans, one of the authors of the ‘Responsibility to Protect,’ points out that state sovereignty evolved from the traditional Westphalian notion to encompass responsibility today. Best practices include the respect for human rights and security thereby emphasizing limits to sovereignty. “Responsibility to protect is not customary international law yet, but an emerging international norm or guiding principle of behaviour.” In the Central African Republic (CAR), this emerging international norm is put to a test.

Despite the Libreville Agreement’s intentions to calm the tensions between the government and the rebel movement Séléka lead by Michel Djotodia in 2013, frustration over some of the agreement’s provision and reluctance to respect them lead to a series of attacks by the Séléka rebels.

On March 25, Séléka leader Djotodia proclaimed himself the new president of the CAR but resigned 10 months later during a summit with ECCAS member states, which was initiated by the UNSC and the adaptation of Resolution 2127. The intention was to reinstate the Libreville Agreement in order to restore stability in the country. This all the more necessary as Anti-Balaka, a Christian self-defence militia that emerged during Djotodia’s short-term reign, is now spurring religious tension to the point of major humanitarian crisis. Today, it is estimated that over 400,000 civilians are internally displaced, compared to some 94,000 in early 2012. Some 65,000 individuals have fled to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the Republic of the Congo, Chad and Cameroon, bringing the global number of Central African refugees close to 220,000 (UNHCR, 2014).

It would be short sighted placing the focus solely on the religious dimension of the conflict, as social, economic, and political problems have been present in the CAR since its decolonisation. For example, the life expectancy at birth of its people is around fifty years, and two-thirds of the population live on less than USD \$1.25 a day. The country’s wealth has never been fairly shared amongst citizens. Foreign companies have helped exploiting natural resources such as diamonds, timber, gold, and uranium, but the volatile situation has led to illegal exploitation while some resources remain untapped. The political environment has



also been characterised as unstable, with state authority neglecting territories such as the Northern and North-eastern parts. Due to these ungoverned areas, the crisis has been said to be brewing for a long time (SSRC, 2013).

Therefore, the Netherlands calls on the international community to continue its effort to resolve the conflict in. In the short term, the population needs protection by presence focusing on protective clusters established by United Nations forces and the UNHCR. In the spirit of the responsibility to protect, the population should be saved from sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). The opposing factions of Séléka and Anti-Balaka need to communicate to find a common ground. This also involves a 'disarming, demobilising and reintegrating' (DDR) program for all combatants.

In the medium term, the international community should foster religious reconciliation allowing for a more prosperous future. The Netherlands supports reconciliation by accountability. This involves empowering local actors such as the Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés (CNR). The CAR needs to establish a mixed commission of inquiry. At the suggestion of the commission, the International Criminal Court (ICC) should hold individuals responsible for their crimes. With regard to the economic situation, the international community should foster multi-sector assistance fostering efficient use of natural resources and local reconstruction starting with protective clusters. To that end, the CAR should also establish a team to investigate the plundering of natural resources in the recent past.

In the long term, the international community should support state and institution building in the CAR. This includes the rule of law and functioning checks and balances between the executive, judiciary, legislative branches as well as independent media that provides transparency and accountability. The United Nations should also support an electoral assessment mission, as well as reform in security sector and public finance sector.



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Position Paper

Hangzhou, China, June 2014

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Central Africa Republic Crisis

Country: Nigeria

Delegates: Anh Ha Tran & Oluwasola Emmanuel Omoju

In the past few years a number of countries in sub-Saharan Africa have witnessed a large scale re-emergence of armed conflicts, violence and ethno-religious crisis, which has halted socio-economic development and raised concerns over human rights abuses. In particular, the crisis in the Central African Republic (CAR) has attracted global attention due to mass human rights violations based on religious and ethnic grounds. The international community and regional organisations have taken stringent measures to end the crisis albeit little success. While Nigeria appreciates the efforts and measures taken to resolve the crisis, she realizes that external military intervention may temporarily restore law and order but would not proffer a lasting solution to the crisis. Rather, substantial efforts and investments should be made to address the problems of weak government and institutions, marginalization and neglect, ethnic favouritism, foreign interference, abject poverty, sectarianism and high level of corruption which are the fundamental causes of the crisis.

The latest crisis in the CAR started in March 2013 when Muslim-dominated Seleka rebel group ousted President Francois Bozize, and declared Michel Djotodia, the rebel leader, as transitional leader. Under the government of Djotodia, the Seleka group, whose members also included mercenaries from neighbouring countries, committed series of atrocities and brutal human rights abuses such as killings, rape and lootings, which incited Christian anti-Balaka group to mobilise and confront them. This resulted in intense widespread violence and conflicts. The conflicts and worsening human right conditions propelled regional leaders to force Djotodia to resign in January 2014. Since then, the anti-Balaka group has taken advantage of the vacuum in government and freely unleashed violence on Muslims and the supposed supporters of the Seleka rebel groups. As a result, thousands of Muslims have been killed and much more have been displaced.

Though the latest crisis in the CAR started in 2013, the underlying issues commenced since independence in 1960. The country has been affected by coups, rebellions and violence as different groups fight for control of state resources. Past leaders misappropriated and used state resources to benefit their ethnic groups while marginalizing others. Years of mismanagement, corruption, foreign interference, weak government and institutions and lack of socio-economic reforms has kept the majority of the citizens in abject poverty. The country is one of the poorest in the world, with poverty head count ratio and inequality index of 62.8% and 56.3 respectively in 2008. It ranks 180 out of 187 in the 2013 Human Development Index, and living conditions have worsened since the beginning of the current conflict as the majority of the people are at the risk of hunger and epidemic.

Nigeria believes that the need to urgently address the current crisis in the CAR cannot be over-emphasized, and requires a multi-pronged approach. The crisis could spill to other fragile neighbouring countries and aggravate security tensions in the entire region and African continent. Furthermore, some Islamic terrorist groups such as the Taliban, the Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Al-Shabab and Boko Haram which are active in the region, could see the crisis in religious terms and increase the intensity of attacks on civilians. The potential cycle of conflict and violence would inevitably undermine socio-economic development and increase the incidence of poverty.

It is important to deeply understand and fully appreciate the complex social, economic, political and regional dynamics underpinning the current violence in the CAR. Nigeria believes that any resolution efforts that fail to take cognizance of these dynamics will be inadequate. We recognize the need for collective financial, technical and political support to address the ongoing crisis and re-establish critical government infrastructure and public services. While Nigeria is hesitant to endorse the concept of a 'Responsibility to Protect' as a valid justification for military actions, she recognizes the secondary responsibility of the international community to support and assist in the implementation of and compliance with human rights. The 'Responsibility to Protect' was innovative in strengthening the role of the international community in facilitating democratic ideals and human rights. But Nigeria still believes in the fundamental principle of sovereign equality of states, which requires refraining from any use of force against the territorial integrity of another state. Even in light of the World Summit Outcome Document 2005, military actions remain the last resort in line with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. They are only permitted in order to maintain or restore international peace and security (Articles 39, 42 UN Charter) or in cases of self-defense (Article 51 UN Charter).

However, as in other past conflicts in Africa, and given the absence of a national army or police in CAR at the moment, Nigeria supports the mobilization of an African-led International Mission to the country to restore law and order while providing humanitarian services and relief to displaced persons and victims. Afterwards, disarmament, demobilization and re-integration of rebel fighters should be pursued while inter-faith reconciliation at the community level should be initiated to unify the different religious groups. A panel of inquiry could be set up to investigate and document the atrocities and hold perpetrators responsible. Relevant international organisations and institutions such as the World Bank, Africa Development Bank and UNECA and UNDP should assist the CAR to kick-start her economy and build strong economic and political institutions that would address the root causes of the conflict and enhance socio-economic development. In her capacity, Nigeria would provide necessary technical assistance to the CAR with a view to post-conflict reconstruction and development.

Position Paper

Hangzhou, June 2014

Committee: United Nations Security Council

Topic: Responsibility to Protect – a New Challenge for the International Community

Country: Rwanda

Delegates: Dauglas Wafula Juma, Dezheng Li

Peace across the globe has been a challenge for past and current generations. With 20 years after Rwanda genocide, mass atrocities against people continue to occur with major conflicts being witnessed across the globe especially in countries like Central African Republic (CAR), South Sudan, DR Congo and Syria, to name just but a few. The consequences have led to loss of lives, and the economic and social breakdown in those regions. Rwanda as a member of UN Security Council from 2013/2014 supports the use of R2P as a framework to implementation of mediations, early warning mechanism, economic sanctions and exercising of chapter VII powers by UN Security Council. The Rwandese government believes that if these measures could have been in place the 1994 genocide would have been avoided. The R2P creates responsibility and obligations for both the nation's government and International community, thus helping to protect the people from mass atrocity crimes.

With the recent civil and political upheaval taking place in Africa in the backdrop of rising economic prosperity of African states, there's a growing interest from Rwanda to try to unearth the actual drivers of the civil and political upheaval in nation of Central African Republic; as they are neighbours and there's chances of it spilling over. Thus a lasting solution is necessary for the region stability. Responsibility to Protect as a norm creates responsibility for the governments to protect its population against mass atrocity of genocide, war crimes, crime against humanity and from ethnic cleansing. This obligates governments to take up the responsibility of protecting its population and being answerable to international community in any case that such atrocity against population occur such like the genocide of 1994 in Rwanda.

With its three pillars R2P presents a framework; the state to protect their citizens with help of international community. However if the state fails to protect the population the international community intervenes with no violent measures like economic sanctions and/or violent measures as provided by chapter VII powers. Rwanda has learned lessons from the Genocide of 1994, which the state failed to protect its population from mass atrocity of genocide. At the same time the international community failed to fast track other tools and measures to avert the looming atrocity that led to lose of lives (paragraph 138 & 139 of R2P document).

R2P is a useful norm, which if used well with existing tools it would help to prevent major crisis that the world could be facing. Rwanda is firm supporter to the implementation of R2P to protect civil rights. Rwanda has always supported collaborative ways to resolve regional conflicts and to settle refugees. As affected state in the Africa, Rwanda is looking forward to regional security and is calling for assistance from internal communities.

Rwanda believes that multi-national and multi-organizational cooperation in conflicts prevention and refugee protection. Rwanda therefore suggests an inclusive reconciliatory engagement of the government and the rebel groups of Seleka with an internationally independent party. Just like Rwandan case, forming an inclusive government would help in uniting country of CAR that has Ethno-religious factions now. For complete reconciliation those implicated as perpetrators of crimes against humanity should be brought to justice either locally or in international courts as the case of Rwanda depending on the crime levels. At same time the international community should assist the government of CAR in protecting its citizens against mass atrocities. As affected state in the Africa, Rwanda is looking forward to regional security. Thus, it's looking forward to engaging with international community with a view of using the existing instruments and measures to help avert the looming crisis in CAR.

Position Paper

Hangzhou, June 2014

Committee: United Nations General Assembly Conference

Topic:“Responsibility to Protect –a New Challenge for the International Community”

Country: Brazil

Delegates: Ozue Vivian Adaeze (Xiamen University) & LUO Yanni (Wuhan University)

I. Issue and position

Following the increasing humanitarian crises in various regions of the world, the former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan raised the question on when the international community should intervene for humanitarian purposes. In response to this, the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) in 2001, raised the term responsibility to protect as a response to the question¹. During the 2005 World Summit² heads of State and Government agreed on the need for this principle. It was subsequently endorsed by both the General Assembly and Security Council.³

The Government of Brazil supports the need for intervention on humanitarian purposes but only as a last resort and believes the principle of prevention should be at the centre. That is why in 2011 we proposed the concept of Responsibility While Protecting (RWP) to prevent abuse of the power to intervene as it could lead to a total breach of State Sovereignty and at the same time the emerging ideology of humanitarian intervention could easily become a tool for foreign manipulation. This concept paper calls for the creation of a system for monitoring and reviewing the intervention as it evolves.⁴

¹ Report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty 2001. Seen at <http://responsibilitytoprotect.org/ICISS%20Report.pdf>

² UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/60/1. Seen at <http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/pdf/World%20Summit%20Outcome%20Document.pdf#page=30>

³ UN Secretary General's Speech defending the R2P Principle in Berlin, 2008. Seen at <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2008/sgsm11701.doc.htm>

⁴ "Responsibility while protecting: elements for the development and promotion of a concept" at <http://www.un.int/brazil/speech/Concept-Paper-%20RwP.pdf>

II. Detailed background information

With the conflict between the Seleka coalition and anti-balakas escalating, inter-ethnic, inter-communal, and inter-religious tensions and violence have risen to alarming levels and led to systematic human rights abuses in the Central African Republic(CAR)⁵, triggering fears of a genocide like the 1994 Rwanda massacre⁶. According to the Human Rights Watch, hundreds of civilians have been killed, more than 10,000 houses burned, and approximately 212,000 persons have fled their homes to live in desperate conditions deep in the bush in northern parts of the Central African Republic⁷. This consequences mainly results from the conflict between the Seleka coalition and anti-balaka militia⁸.

The recent Central African Republic's conflict began in December 2012 when ex-Seleka rebels launched an attack against the regime of ex-president Francois Bozize. The two parties later signed ceasefire Agreements “Libreville Agreements” on January 11, 2013. However, On March 24, 2013, Séléka overthrew the Central African Republic government. Michel Djotodia became the nation's president from March 2013 until his resignation in January 2014. Djotodia announced the dissolution of the Séléka on September 2013, but most of the militias refused to disband militia has continued to engage the anti-balaka in a cycle of violent attacks, including reprisal attacks on civilians.

Although the recent CAR’s crisis could be traced back to the Seleka and anti-balaka conflicts, the root cause of the crisis goes much deeper.. Apart from the internal causes to this crises, the presence of ex-soldiers, mercenaries, and armed groups from conflict torn neighbors (Sudan, Chad and Congo DRC) and the proliferation of small arms, which traverse porous and uncontrolled borders, have facilitated this crisis. The government of Brazil affirms that finding peaceful and lasting resolution is only possible if we understand and as far as possible the deep rooted causes of this crisis while also addressing local fears and perceptions.

⁵ United States Senate condemns violence in the Central African Republic Copyright 2014 Federal Information and News Dispatch, Inc. Congressional Documents and Publications March 14, 2014

⁶ Algeria to provide planes to transport peacekeepers in Central African Republic Copyright 2014 Cihan News Agency Provided by Syndigate.info, an Albawaba.com company Cihan News Agency (CNA) January 30, 2014 Thursday

⁷ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012–2013_Central_African_Republic_conflict 2014-5-31

⁸ Human Rights Council Holds Interactive Dialogue On Human Rights In **Central African Republic** September 25, 2013 Wednesday 10:30 PM EST

III. Proposed solutions regarding the issue

Considering the crisis in the CAR, and as one of the 38 Member States of Human Rights Council, the government of Brazil expresses its deep concern with the situation. The government of Brazil proposes that the sooner issues such as social exclusion, discrimination, injustice, socio-economic and political problems, underdevelopment and food insecurity are addressed, the sooner an end to the violence and stability would be achieved. The government of Brazil further proposes, a comprehensive sustainable solution that goes beyond a focus on the Séléka and anti-balaka rebellion, the 2013 putsch as well as the religious issues in the conflict. The government of Brazil calls for long term sustainability and stability, a state of consolidated peace and security in the CAR through the strengthening of state institutions, which must provide basic services and meet health, energy, sanitation, and education needs. This includes not only developing a functioning public sector, but also taking measures to counter the marginalization and isolation of people in large parts of the territory. Former soldiers and combatants and young men and women need to be offered new alternative and viable economic opportunities. Furthermore, the government of Brazil hopes every nation can take an active part in providing more finance and technical assistance to CAR, as a means to achieving this. In conclusion, the government of Brazil under its principle of “Responsibility While Protecting” and its respect of sovereignty of all nations, gives support for the international community to intervene and help CAR through its crisis but at the same time calls for caution on the part of the international community while intervening because if unchecked could do more damage than good and can leave CAR in a permanent crisis state, as can be seen in the cases of countries like Libya and Iraq.